

“Resources for COVID-19”

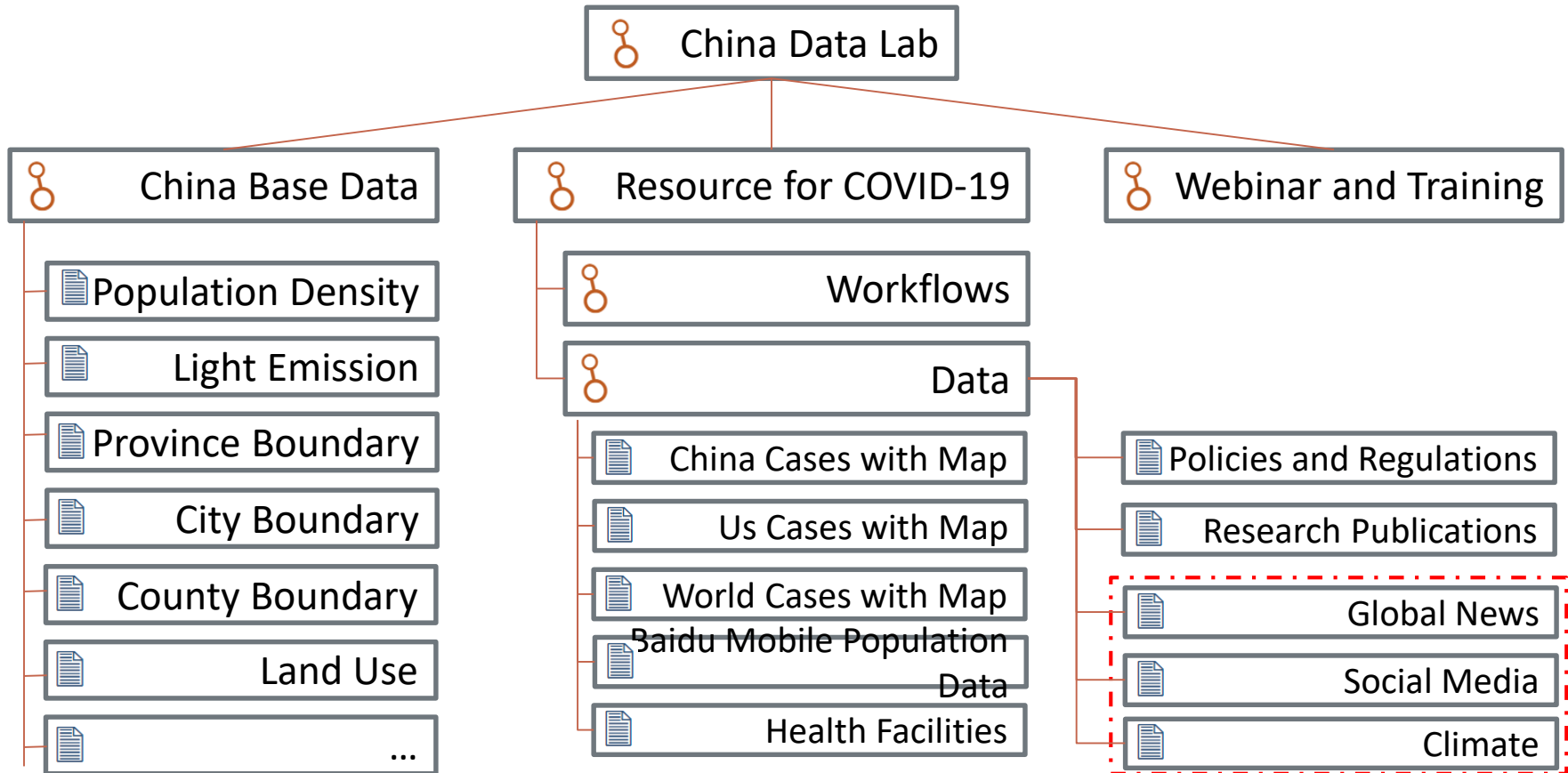
Introduction to Mobile Population and Migration Data

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Jing Du and Yicheng Tang, Wuhan University

Outline

- Data Sources**
- Data Processing**
- Data Integration**
- Data Depository**
- Data Cloud**
- Data Workflows**
- Sample Works for Data Analysis**
- Discussion**

“Resources for COVID-19” at Harvard Dataverse

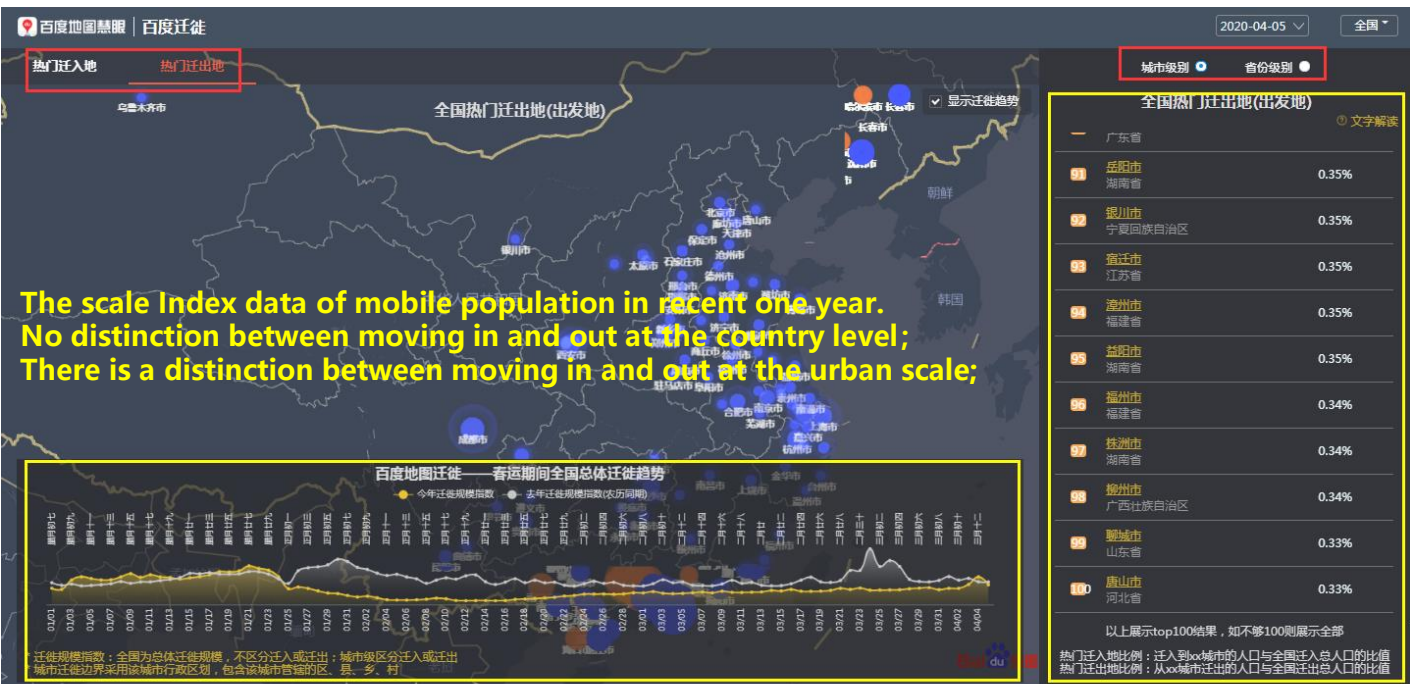


Data Sources

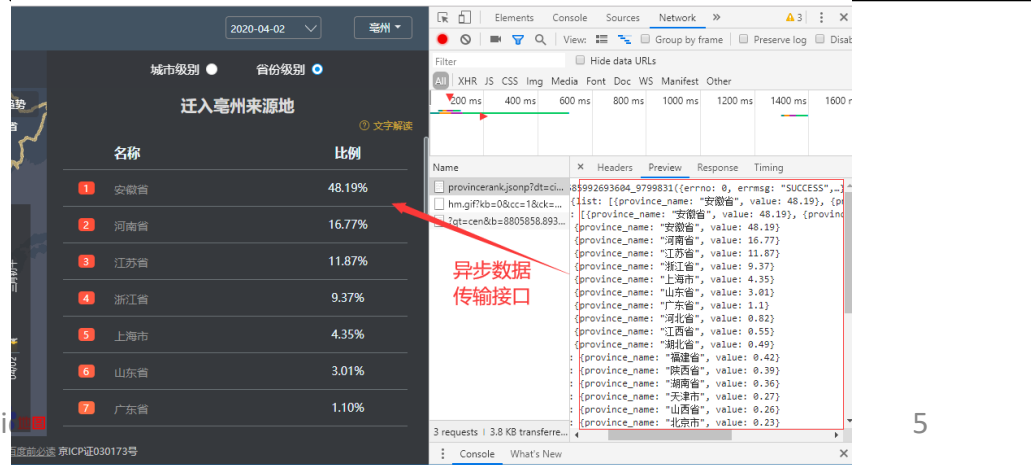
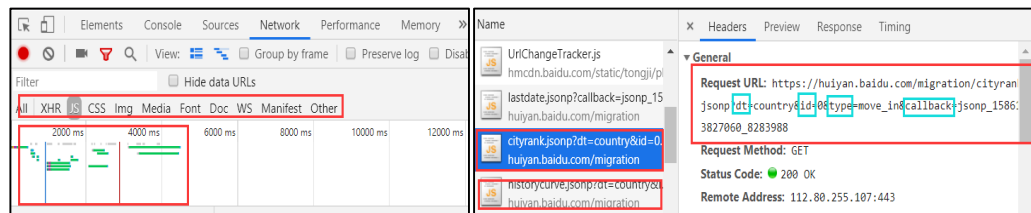
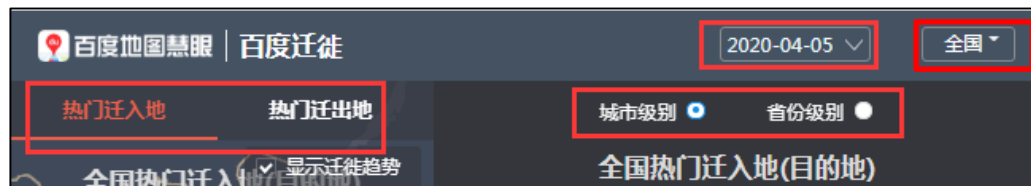
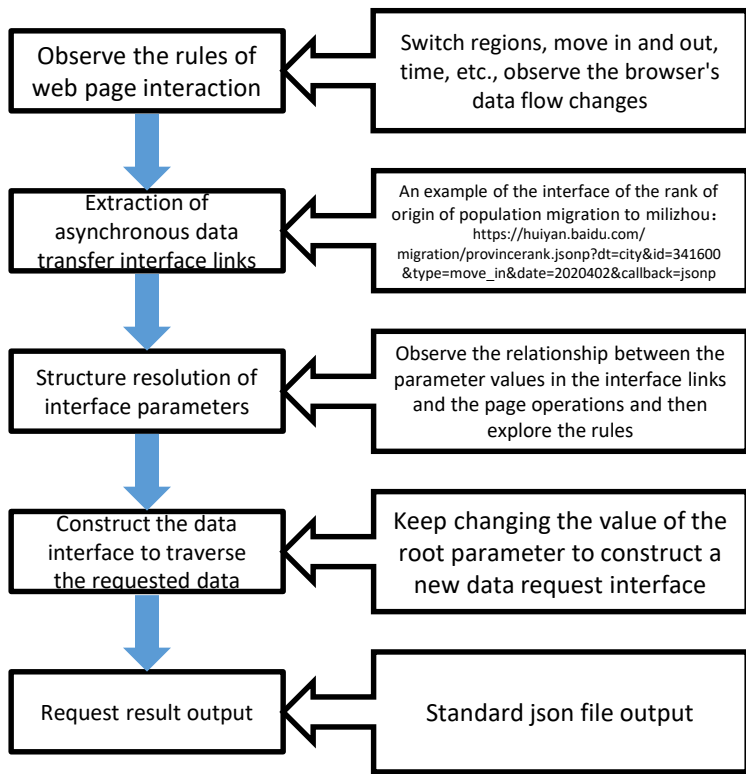
Source: <https://qianxi.baidu.com/?from=shoubai>

Index: Percentage of mobile population to and from top100 destinations (province and city).

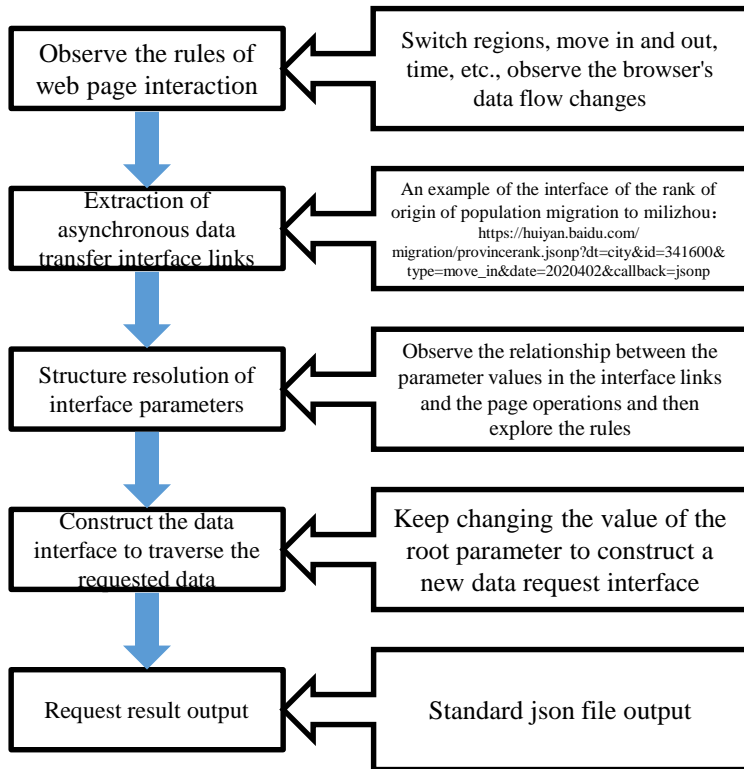
- Percentage of moving in Pij: % of mobile population to city i from city j among people from all other cities
- Percentage of moving out Pji: % of mobile population move out from city j to city I among people to all other cities
- Scale of mobile population: the scale of mobile population by country and city (in and out)



Data Collection



Data Collection

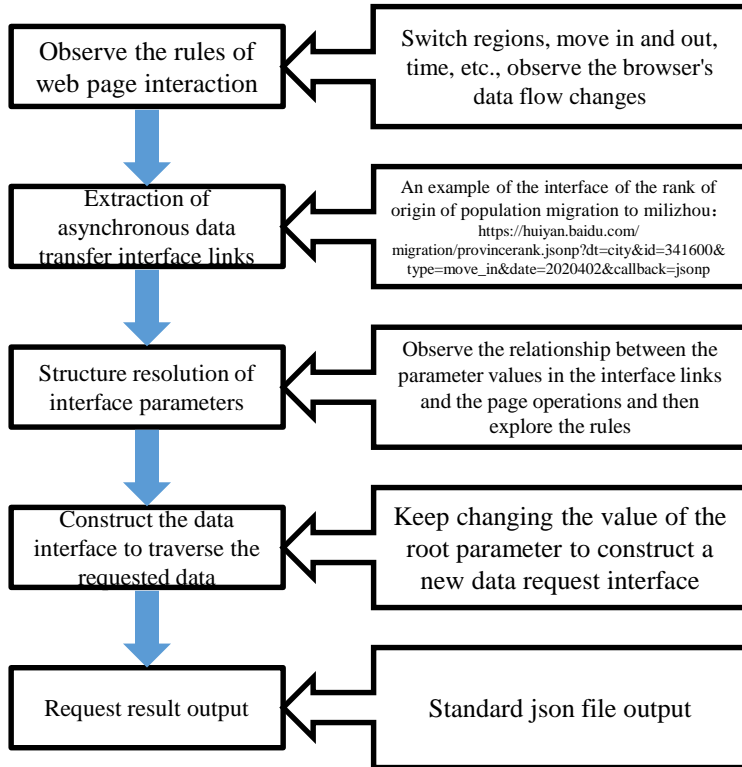


Network tab showing a request to `https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/cityrank.jsonp?dt=country&id=0&type=move_in&callback=jsonp_1586:3827060_8283988`. The request method is GET and the status code is 200 OK.

The name of the interface parameter	Paraphrase	Domain
dt	Data object level	city、 province
id	Province and city codes	Chinese standard administrative code
type	Move in or out	Move in、 move out
date	The data date	Date format, e.g. 20200401

The interface type	Interface link
Ranking of the percentage of provinces moving in and out daily	https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/provincerank.jsonp
Ranking of the percentage of cities moving in and out daily	https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/cityrank.jsonp
Annual moving in and out trend curve	https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/historycurve.jsonp

Data Collection



Get a list of ids for all provinces and cities (http://www.ip33.com/area_code.html)



Construct a new data request interface by changing parameter values:
City or province (dt), administrative area code (id), move in or out (type), data start and endDate (startDate and endDate)

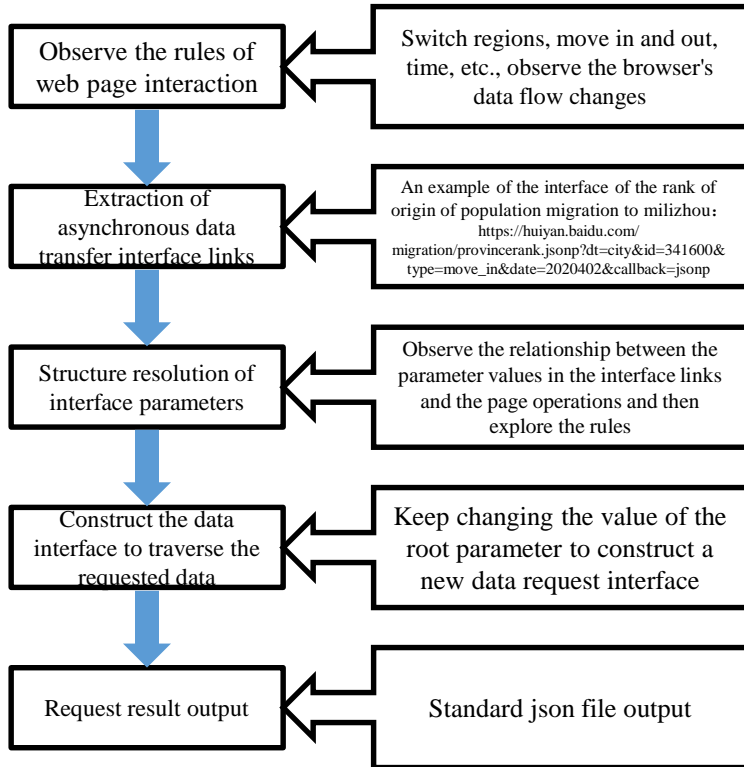
```
private static void getMoveInHistoryCurveDatas(String cityId, int today, String areaType) {
    String url = "https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/historycurve.jsonp?dt=" + areaType + "&id=" + cityId +
        "&type=move_in&startDate=20190101&endDate=" + today;
}

private static void getMoveOutHistoryCurveDatas(String cityId, int today, String areaType) {
    String url = "https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/historycurve.jsonp?dt=" + areaType + "&id=" + cityId +
        "&type=move_out&startDate=20190101&endDate=" + today;
}

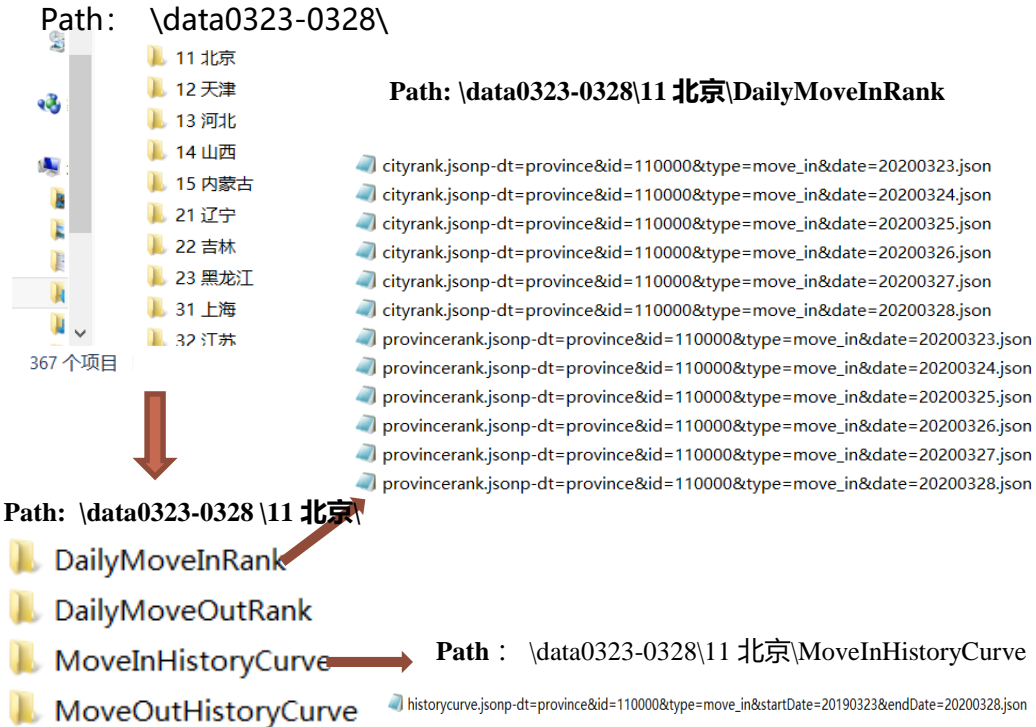
public static void getMoveInData(String cityId, int date, String areaType, String dataPath) {
    String url = "https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/cityrank.jsonp?dt=" + areaType + "&id=" + cityId +
        "&type=move_in&date=" + date;
}

public static void getMoveOutData(String cityId, int date, String areaType, String dataPath) {
    String url = "https://huiyan.baidu.com/migration/cityrank.jsonp?dt=" + areaType + "&id=" + cityId +
        "&type=move_out&date=" + date;
}
```

Data Processing



The result of the crawl is output in a standard json file (for example, set startDate to 0323 and endDate to 0328)

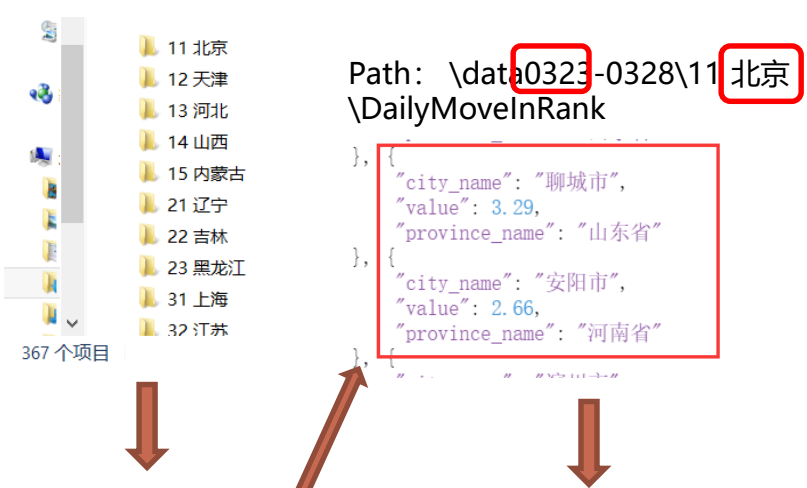


Data Processing

Data of the source of population migration: the ratio of the population of other cities (top100) who moved to a specific city in one day to the total population moved to this city from the all the cities.

city level :	field	type
	The city moved into	character type
	The province where the city moved into located	character type
	Source of migration	character type
	Province where City moved out from located	character type
	date	yyyy-MM-dd
	The population proportion	floating type

province Levels:	field	type
	The province where the city moved into located	character type
	Province where City moved out from located	character type
	date	yyyy-MM-dd
	The population proportion	floating type



Path: \11北京\

DailyMoveInRank	北京	北京	聊城	山东	2020-0323	3.29
DailyMoveOutRank	北京	北京	安阳	河南	2020-0323	2.66
MoveInHistoryCurve						
MoveOutHistoryCurve						

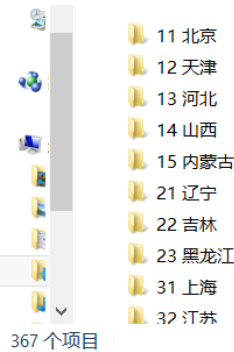
Data Processing

Proportion of population to move out: the ratio of the number of people moving out of one city to another city in one day (top100) to the total number of people moving out of the country

city level :	field	type
	City moved out from	character type
	Province where City moved out from located	character type
	City moved into	character type
	Province where City into located	character type
	time	yyyy-MM-dd
	The population proportion	floating type

province Levels:	field	type
	Province where City moved out from located	character type
	Province where City into located	character type
	time	yyyy-MM-dd
	The population proportion	floating type

April 11, 2020



367 个项目

Path: \data0323-0328\11 北京
 \DailyMoveOutRank

```

    value : 0.68,
    "province_name": "辽宁省"
  }, {
    "city_name": "青岛市",
    "value": 0.68,
    "province_name": "山东省"
  }, {
    "city_name": "临沂市",
    "value": 0.67,
    "province_name": "山东省"
  }, {
    "city_name": "临沂市",
    "value": 0.67,
    "province_name": "山东省"
  }
  
```

Path: \11 北京\
 DailyMoveInRank
 DailyMoveOutRank
 MoveInHistoryCurve
 MoveOutHistoryCurve

北京	北京	临沂	山东	2020 0323	0.67
北京	北京	青岛	山东	2020 0323	0.68

Data Processing

Population moving in trend index data: The number of people moving into a city changes over time

field	type
City moved into	character type
Province where City into located	character type
date	yyyy-MM-dd
Scale of Population moving in	floating type

Path: \11 北京\

- 📁 DailyMoveInRank
- 📁 DailyMoveOutRank
- 📁 MoveInHistoryCurve
- 📁 MoveOutHistoryCurve

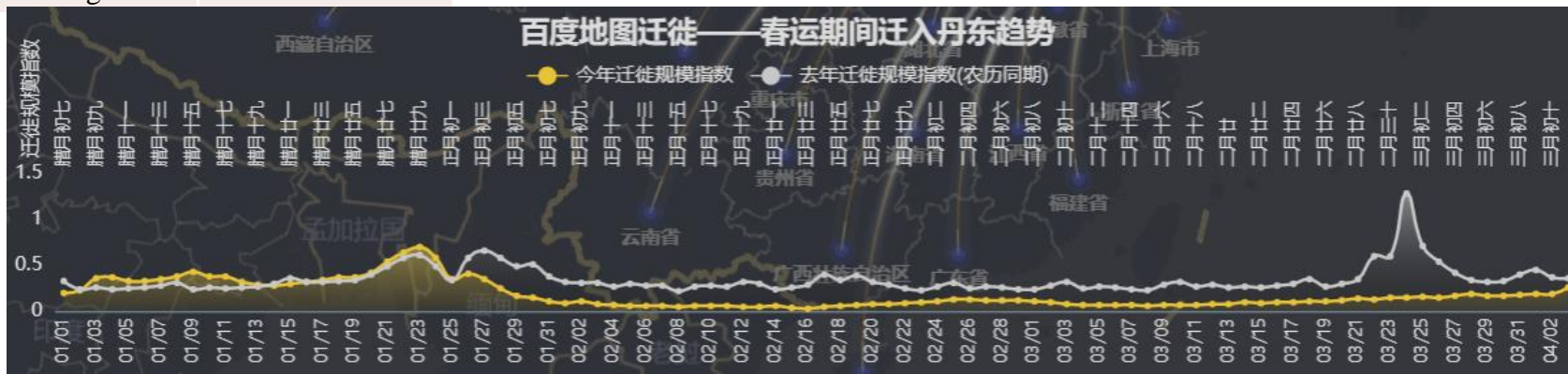
```
20190112: 3.1472388
20190113: 2.8753056
20190114: 3.1105296
20190115: 2.9074464
20190116: 2.982744
20190117: 3.0148848
```

Data sample:

北京	北京	20190112	3.14
北京	北京	20190113	2.87
北京	北京	20190114	3.11
北京	北京	20190115	2.90

Path: \data0323-0328\11 北京
\MoveInHistoryCurve

📄 historycurve.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&startDate=20190323&endDate=20200328.json



Data Processing

Population moving out trend index data: The number of people moving out of a city changes over time

field	type
City moved out from	character type
Province where City moved out from located	character type
date	yyyy-MM-dd
Scale of Population moving out	floating type

Path: \11 北京\

- 📁 DailyMoveInRank
- 📁 DailyMoveOutRank
- 📁 MoveInHistoryCurve
- 📁 MoveOutHistoryCurve

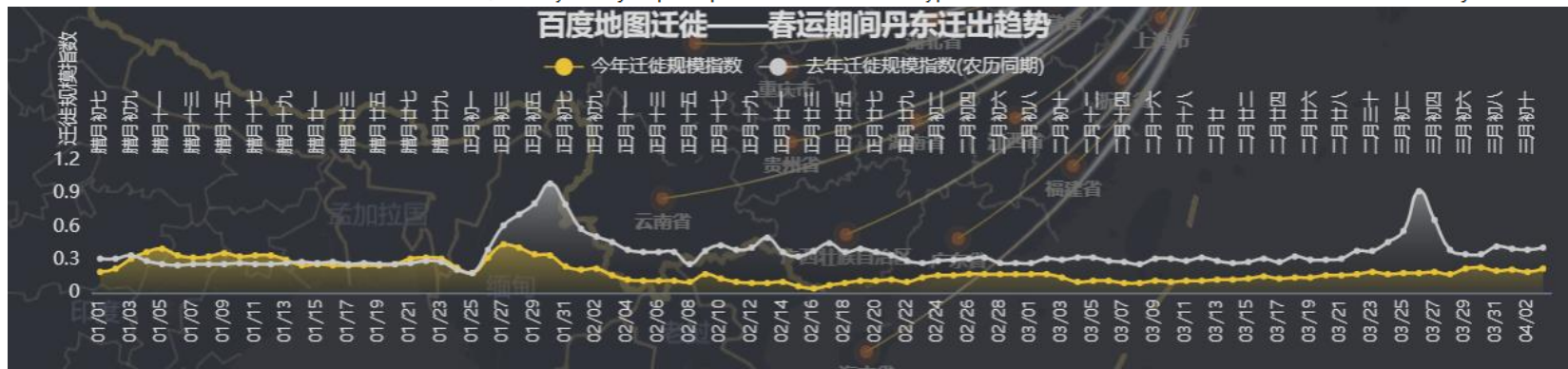
```
20190112: 3.1472388
20190113: 2.8753056
20190114: 3.1105296
20190115: 2.9074464
20190116: 2.982744
20190117: 3.0148848
```

Data sample:

北京	北京	20190112	3.14
北京	北京	20190113	2.87
北京	北京	20190114	3.11
北京	北京	20190115	2.90

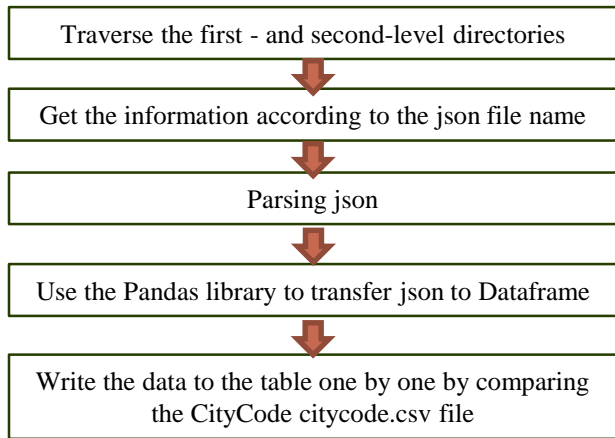
Path: \data0323-0328\11 北京
\MoveOutHistoryCurve

📄 historycurve.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_out&startDate=20190323&endDate=20200328.json



Data Integration

Population moving in and out matrix: convert each day's inbound (outbound) data into an N by N matrix



- 11 北京
- 12 天津
- 13 河北
- 14 山西
- 15 内蒙古
- 21 辽宁
- 22 吉林
- 23 黑龙江
- 31 上海
- 32 江苏

- DailyMoveInRank
- DailyMoveOutRank
- MoveInHistoryCurve
- MoveOutHistoryCurve

- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200323.json
- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200324.json
- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200325.json
- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200326.json
- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200327.json
- cityrank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200328.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200323.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200324.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200325.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200326.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200327.json
- provincerank.jsonp-dt=province&id=110000&type=move_in&date=20200328.json

	City1	City2	City3	City4	CityN
City1							
City2							
City3							
City4							
...							
...							
CityN							

the CityCode file citycode.csv

北京市	110000
天津市	120000
河北	130000
山西	140000
内蒙古	150000
辽宁	210000
吉林	220000
黑龙江	230000
上海市	310000
江苏	320000
浙江	330000

```

Matrix_in.loc[temp_frame['city_name'][j]][cityCode[cityCode.city_code==int(res['id'])]].values
= temp_frame.value[j]
  
```

Data Integration

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
1	City_EN	Beijing	Tianjin	Shijiazhu	Tangshan	Qinhuangc	Handan	Xingtai	Baoding	Zhangjial	Chengde	Cangzhou	Langfang	Hengshui	Taiyuan	Datong	Yangquan	CF
2	Beijing		7.23	2.36	3.8	3.11	2.61	1.62	12.92	17.71	14.78	2.66	33.38	2.24	0.54	1.89	0.84	
3	Tianjin	6.63		2.03	27.3	5.07	5.52	1.5	4.27	4.02	5.04	17.86	18.56	2.68	0.34	1.36	0.79	
4	Shijiazhu	1.64	1.95		3.27	3.15	11.79	31.86	21.72	7.69	3.29	6.64	2.19	21.3	1.14	1.15	13.07	
5	Tangshan	1.56	13.68	1.73		35.54	0.96	0.7	1.84	3.34	21.74	3.11	2.61	1.37	0.11	1.48	0.48	
6	Qinhuangc	0.5	1.23	0.65	15.64		0.14	0.13	0.51	0.75	4.59	0.6	0.64	0.24		0.24	0.1	
7	Handan	2.33	4.67	9.74	1.6	0.78		24.67	2.88	1.36	0.85	1.58	1.51	2.32	0.63	0.53	1.5	
8	Xingtai	1.01	1.28	21.34	1.14	0.47	20.41		2.29	0.72	0.54	1.3	0.91	9.01	0.37	0.51	1.9	
9	Baoding	8.64	3.37	17.36	2.78	1.69	2.38	2.63		7.46	2.61	11.02	9.58	10.6	0.35	3.3	1.64	
10	Zhangjial	2.77	0.74	1.26	1.52	0.73	0.25	0.27	2.1		4.23	0.54	0.98	0.39	0.08	8.21	0.09	
11	Chengde	2.34	0.9	0.8	5.97	3.33	0.12	0.15	0.84	3.42		0.38	1.16	0.14		0.15	0.04	
12	Cangzhou	1.5	10.05	4.43	2.91	1.53	1.23	1.76	9.95	1.67	1.17		7.07	15.37	0.17	0.61	0.78	
13	Langfang	39.66	15.85	1.72	3.93	1.81	1.18	0.93	10.67	2.9	4.03	10.19		1.6	0.13	0.45	0.34	
14	Hengshui	0.93	1.4	9.79	1.13	0.37	1.54	6.15	4.79	0.75	0.49	9.83	0.92		0.1	0.24	0.45	
15	Taiyuan	0.28	0.26	0.87	0.22	0.08	0.5	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.2	0.18	0.15	0.19		9.38	23.1	
16	Datong	0.49	0.61	0.27	1.19	0.72	0.14	0.16	1.12	10.74	0.5	0.26	0.19	0.09	2.91		0.64	
17	Yangquan		0.1	1.73	0.26		0.16	0.21	0.19	0.1	0.04	0.14		0.11	3.19	0.42		
18	Changzhi	0.2	0.17	0.2	0.24		2.32	0.42	0.13	0.07		0.18	0.06	0.22	5.48	0.69	1.17	
19	Jincheng			0.09			0.4	0.1						0.04	1.55	0.11	0.46	
20	Shuozhou	0.1	0.15	0.13	0.19		0.09	0.11	0.43	1.43		0.18	0.08		2.84	35.46	0.63	
21	Jinzhong	0.15	0.21	1.13	0.56	0.42	1.34	1.52	0.23	0.12	0.1	0.81	0.09	0.23	26.49	1.21	28.55	
22	Yuncheng	0.46	0.31	0.18	0.14	0.05	0.23	0.12	0.19	0.2	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.05	3.07	0.69	0.85	
23	Xinzhou	0.15	0.21	1.09	0.25	0.09	0.2	0.31	1.35	0.35	0.05	0.53	0.11	0.14	12.84	5.08	3.83	

baidu_in_20200323

Data Integration

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
1	City_EN	Beijing	Tianjin	Shijiazhu	Tangshan	Qinhuang	Handan	Xingtai	Baoding	Zhangjial	Chengde	Cangzhou	Langfang	Hengshui	Taiyuan	Datong	Yangquan	Cf
2	Beijing		0.65	3.77	6.08	4.59	6.2	3.42	21.68	24.53	24.6	4.68	60.99	4.46	0.71	3.11	1.05	
3	Tianjin	8.91	0.61	2.75	32.63	6.92	7.64	2.65	5.21	4.07	5.83	19.28	14.98	4.13	0.4	2.36	0.82	
4	Shijiazhu	2.11	0.56		2.99	2.64	11.53	31.95	19.41	4.99	3.76	6.15	1.18	20.92	0.95	0.77	9.67	
5	Tangshan	2.14	0.33	2.1		40.05	1.19	1.08	1.95	3.79	17.61	2.54	1.69	1.53	0.15	2.1	0.93	
6	Qinhuang	0.61		0.71	13.69		0.2	0.15	0.42	0.64	3.47	0.47	0.27	0.18		0.45	0.04	
7	Handan	1.37	0.49	7.11	0.98	0.34		18.04	1.57	0.58	0.35	1.01	0.48	1.95	0.32	0.24	0.53	
8	Xingtai	0.8	0.38	17.99	0.67	0.29	16.16		1.62	0.59	0.39	1.35	0.35	7.27	0.23	0.25	0.67	
9	Baoding	8.86	0.51	17.04	2.45	1.59	2.62	2.64		6.37	3.02	10.62	5.61	7.87	0.26	2.41	0.82	
10	Zhangjial	3.66		1.82	1.34	0.71	0.37	0.25	1.93		3.7	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.07	6.96	0.13	
11	Chengde	2.38		0.6	6.78	3.37	0.18	0.14	0.52	3.01		0.29	0.49	0.18	0.04	0.25	0.04	
12	Cangzhou	1.63	0.41	4.65	3.68	1.68	1.28	1.33	8.45	1.46	1.22		4.79	14.4	0.13	0.5	0.53	
13	Langfang	29.71	0.84	2.23	4.5	2.6	1.78	1.36	10.67	3.88	5.42	9.79		1.96	0.16	0.54	0.2	
14	Hengshui	0.78		8.52	0.92	0.39	1.07	5.28	4.64	0.6	0.26	8.36	0.43		0.08	0.1	0.24	
15	Taiyuan	0.63	0.53	1.52	0.26	0.18	0.97	0.72	0.51	0.43	0.21	0.3	0.12	0.29		10.59	23.14	
16	Datong	0.52		0.36	0.79	0.3	0.19	0.23	1.14	10.02	0.22	0.26	0.09	0.16	3.17		0.73	
17	Yangquan			1.82	0.11	0.05	0.24	0.38	0.25	0.04		0.14	0.03	0.13	3.44	0.24		
18	Changzhi	0.22		0.23	0.12		2.52	0.6	0.1		0.06	0.18	0.04	0.37	5.19	0.58	1.31	
19	Jincheng			0.1			0.32	0.08		0.05	0.05			0.08	1.66	0.18	0.45	
20	Shuozhou	0.12		0.19	0.12			0.05	0.54	1.33	0.1	0.13	0.02	0.05	2.49	33.81	0.44	
21	Jinzhong	0.25	0.38	1.4	0.29	0.08	1.38	1.96	0.42	0.17	0.19	0.67	0.07	0.14	30.56	1.08	35.9	
22	Yuncheng	0.34		0.14			0.14	0.08	0.11	0.16		0.08		0.07	2.74	0.44	0.44	
23	Xinzhou	0.2		1.58	0.25	0.11	0.28	0.32	1.42	0.24	0.15	0.58	0.06	0.14	12.37	5.65	5.47	

baidu_out_20200323

The List of Mobile Population and Migration Data

Country	Data Title	File Name	File Type	File Path
China	Baidu Mobile Population	Readme	txt	public/Covid/Data/Migration
		Index_City_CH_EN	csv	public/Covid/Data/Migration
		baidu_in	csv	public/Covid/Data/Migration/
		baidu_out	csv	public/Covid/Data/Migration/
China	Census Migration	Migration_Census_1990	xls	public/Covid/Data/Migration/Migration_Census
		Migration_Census_2000	xls	public/Covid/Data/Migration/Migration_Census
		Migration_Census_2010	xls	public/Covid/Data/Migration/Migration_Census

Note: The original mobile population data from Baidu and has been adjusted to the 2000-2010 comparable city list.

Data Depository: dataverse.harvard.edu



Open source research data repository software



Researchers

Enjoy full control over your data. Receive *web visibility*, *academic credit*, and *increased citation counts*. A personal dataverse is easy to set up, allows you to display your data on your personal website, can be branded uniquely as your research program, makes your data more discoverable to the research community, and satisfies data management plans. [Want to set up your personal dataverse?](#)



Journals

Seamlessly manage the submission, review, and publication of data associated with published articles. Establish an *unbreakable link* between *articles in your journal* and *associated data*. Participate in the open data movement by using Dataverse as part of your journal data policy or list of repository recommendations. [Want to find out more about journal dataverses?](#)



Institutions

Establish a research data management solution for your community. Federate with a growing list of Dataverse repositories worldwide for increased discoverability of your community's data. Participate in the drive to set norms for sharing, preserving, citing, exploring, and analyzing research data. [Want to install a Dataverse repository?](#)



Developers

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/2019ncov`. The page title is "Resources for COVID-19 (China Data Lab)". The navigation bar includes "Add Data", "Search", "About", "User Guide", "Support", "Sign Up", and "Log In". Below the title, there are four category buttons: "Data", "Development Code", "News Report", and "Research Papers". A search bar contains the text "Search this dataverse..." and a "Find" button. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing 6 results. The first result is "Data (China Data Lab)" with a date of "2020-2-11". The second result is "Research Papers (China Data Lab)" with a date of "2020-2-11". The third result is "Workflows (China Data Lab)" with a date of "2020-2-11". The fourth result is "Web Sites (China Data Lab)" with a date of "2020-2-11". The fifth result is "News Report (China Data Lab)" with a date of "2020-2-11". A "Feedback" button is visible at the bottom right of the results list.

Mobile Population Data at Harvard Dataverse

Dataset for downloading: <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FAEZIO>

Baidu Mobility Data

Version 9.0

China Data Lab, 2020. "Baidu Mobility Data". <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FAEZIO>, Harvard Dataverse, V9, UNF:6.MgcwWUNraieZXBVxSePTA== [fileUNF]

Cite Dataset Learn about Data Citation Standards

Description Updated to March 21, 2020. The data is scraped from Baidu Migration website. Before using the data, please check README.txt file in the dataset

Subject Computer and Information Science, Social Sciences

Keyword 2019-nCoV, mobility

Files Metadata Terms Versions

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	baidu_in_20200106.csv Jan/ Comma Separated Values - 274.6 KB - Mar 3, 2020 - 120 Downloads MD5: ace5b06b37fc19db977d8d173af5e0d	Download Warning
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	baidu_in_20200108.csv Jan/ Comma Separated Values - 274.7 KB - Mar 3, 2020 - 121 Downloads MD5: 1ecc920f6c3a107730b197c92365a7dd	Download Warning
	baidu_in_20200109.csv Jan/ Comma Separated Values - 274.7 KB - Mar 3, 2020 - 121 Downloads MD5: fd1e76322df7bc41745d2dc2952ce926	Download Warning
	baidu_in_20200110.csv Jan/ Comma Separated Values - 274.4 KB - Mar 3, 2020 - 131 Downloads MD5: c00c1492a19f5eb089c01b622c5d8a	Download Warning

Navigation: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Files Per Page 10

Mobile Population Data on the Cloud

Website: <http://chinadatalab.org>

File Path: Covid\Data\Migration\

covid50 > public > Covid > Data > Migration

name	edit time	size
Feb	2020-03-12 17:27:25	--
Index_City_CH_EN.csv	2020-03-23 20:25:32	16.12 KB
Jan	2020-03-12 17:29:28	--
March		
README.txt		

covid50 > public > Covid > Data > Migration > March

name	edit time	size
baidu_in_20200301.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:08	275.8 KB
baidu_in_20200302.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:08	276.2 KB
baidu_in_20200303.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:12	273.2 KB
baidu_in_20200304.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:11	273.4 KB
baidu_in_20200305.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:17	273.3 KB
baidu_in_20200306.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:16	273.2 KB
baidu_in_20200307.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:18	273.4 KB
baidu_in_20200308.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:21	271.3 KB
baidu_out_20200301.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:22	277.2 KB
baidu_out_20200302.csv	2020-03-12 17:32:25	275.3 KB

The Workflow for Mobile Population Data Analysis

Objectives:

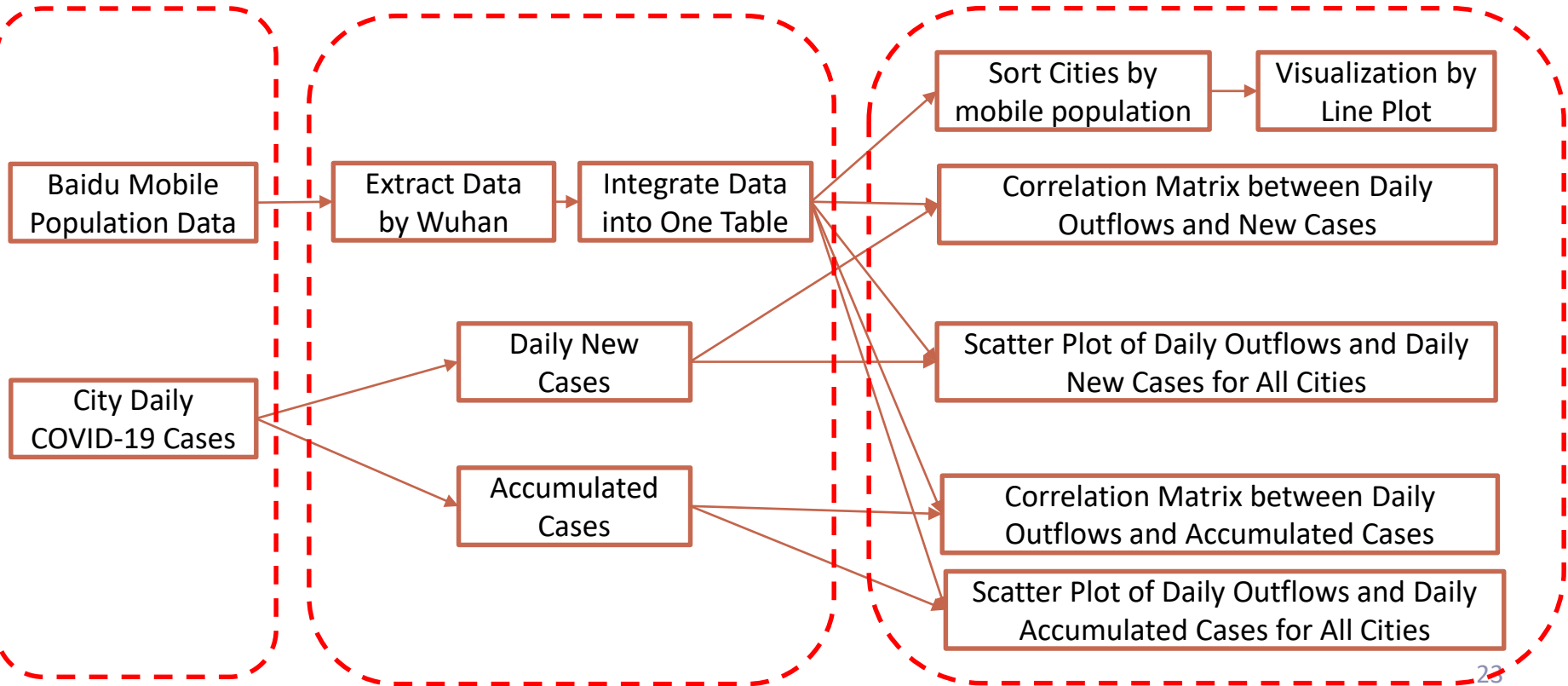
- Explore top cities with most mobile population from Wuhan
- Explore the correlation between daily mobile population from Wuhan and daily **new** confirmed cases of receiving cities
- Explore the correlation between daily mobile population from Wuhan and **accumulated** confirmed cases of receiving cities
- Explore the correlation between cities' daily move in population to Wuhan and cities' daily **new** confirmed cases
- Explore the correlation between cities' daily move in population to Wuhan and cities' **accumulated** confirmed cases

Flowchart for Mobile Population Data Analysis

Input

Data Processing and Analysis

Output



Workflow for Mobile Population Data Analysis with Knime

The image displays a Knime Analytics Platform workflow for analyzing mobile population data. The interface includes a browser window at the top showing the URL `52.130.87.152:8182/h5/app?option=E71D8ADCFE5D1A68EF2B54E1391258D3B745FF7B30F07726560CC22ABA2479718D0EB1C6CE961DB8F0E4A3C44F893696A26D78AFCECAF84DCA274BE1438DEA4A4340F746DBF0CE3702C0905A52B174022...`. The Knime Explorer on the left shows a project structure with folders for `My-KNIME-Hub`, `EXAMPLES`, and `LOCAL`, containing files like `covid19_stats_confirmed`, `mobility_analysis`, and `worldcase_anlysis`. The main workspace features a workflow with the following components:

- Input:** `File Reader` (COVID-19 Cases) and `File Reader` (Mobility Folder).
- Processing:** `Column Filter` (Total Confirmed), `Joiner` (Join), `Column Filter` (New Confirmed), `Rank Correlation` (Correlation Matrix), `Row Filter` (Delete Null), `Column Filter` (Correlation matrix), `Statistics` (01-15), `Python Script (2-1)` (Node 55), `Joiner` (Node 52), `RowID` (Node 59), `Python Script (2-1)` (Node 58).
- Output:** `Scatter Plot` (Node 63), `Excel Writer (XL 5)` (Node 64), `Scatter Plot` (Node 66), `Excel Writer (XL 5)` (Node 67).

Three orange boxes highlight key analysis steps:

- Top cities with higher mobility index:** `Row Filter` (Delete Null), `RowID` (Node 35), `Column Filter` (New Confirmed), `Transpose` (Node 35).
- Correlation between mobility date (15/01/2020) and increased case date with max correlation coefficient:** `Joiner` (Node 52), `RowID` (Node 59), `Python Script (2-1)` (Node 55).
- Correlation between mobility date (15/01/2020) and accumulated case date with max correlation coefficient:** `Joiner` (Node 55), `RowID` (Node 57), `Python Script (2-1)` (Node 58).

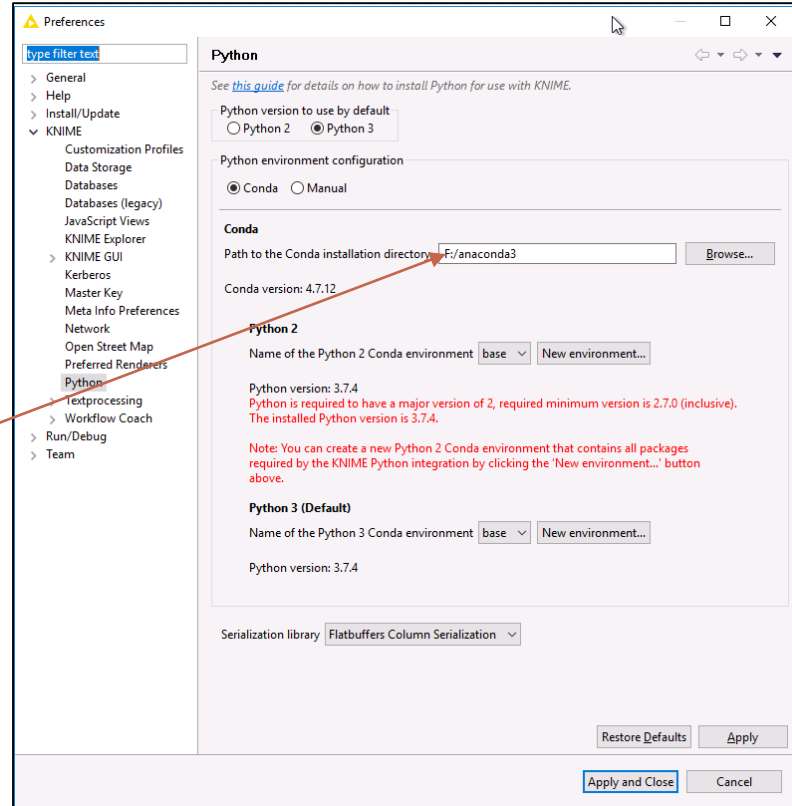
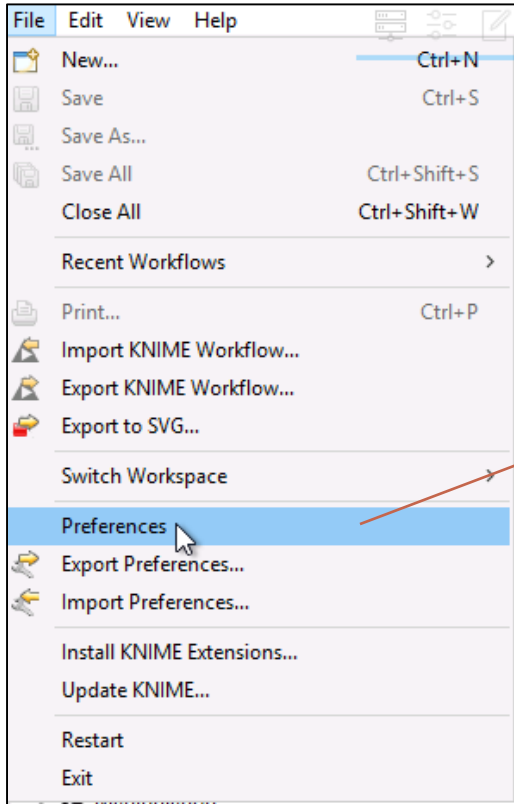
On the right, three panels show the results:

- Top 10 Move In Cities from Wuhan:** A line chart showing mobility trends over time for various cities.
- Scatter Plot of mobility index and increased cases with max correlation coefficient:** A scatter plot showing the relationship between mobility and new cases.
- Scatter Plot of mobility index and accumulated cases with max correlation coefficient:** A scatter plot showing the relationship between mobility and total cases.

Below the charts, two tables of data are displayed, showing columns for dates (01-15) and correlation coefficients (01-15).

Python Configuration in KNIME

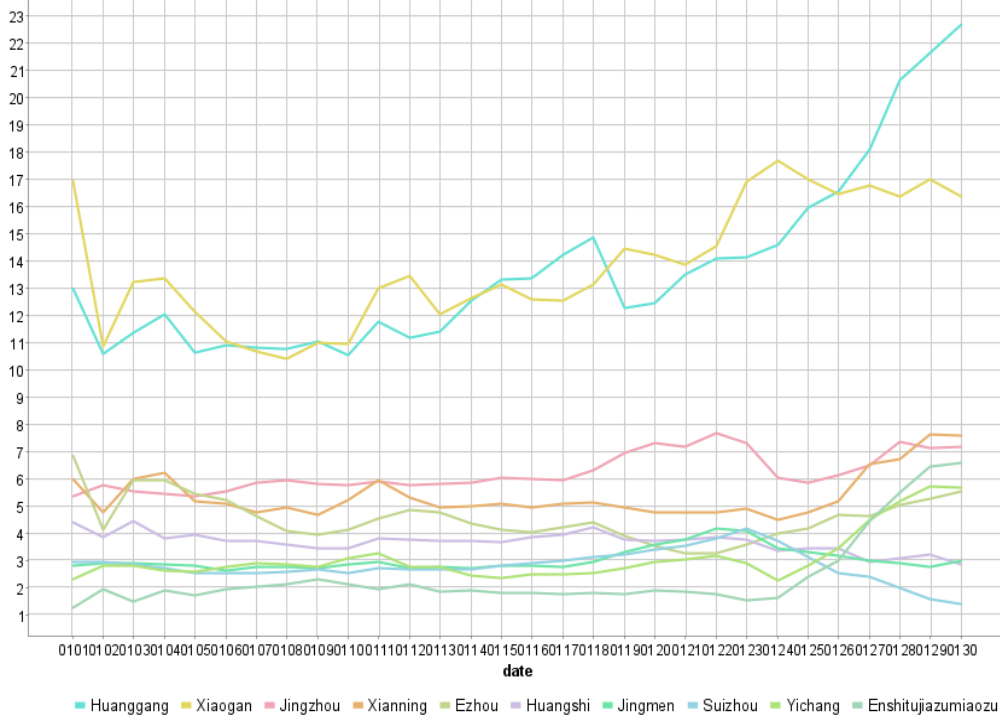
Python Configuration: Preference => Set path to F:/anaconda3



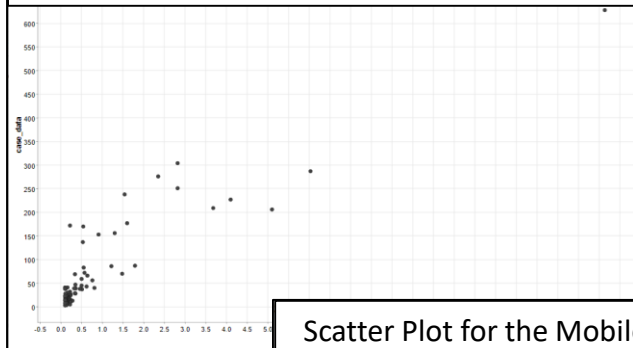
Results from the Mobile Population Data Analysis

Top 10 cities within Hubei province with mobile population from Wuhan

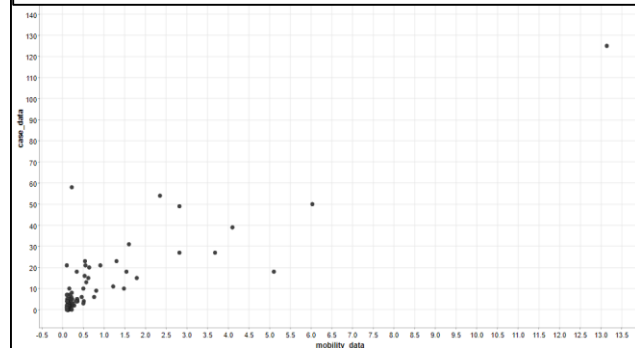
Top 10 Move In Cities from Wuhan



Scatter Plot for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 and New Cases by Cities in January 29



Scatter Plot for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 and Accumulated Cases by Cities in Jan 29



The Case Study of Mobile Population Data Analysis

- ❑ **Website:** <http://chinadatalab.org>
- ❑ **File Folder** for Case Study: Public/Covid/Workflows/04_mobility_analysis
 - **Workflow** File: mobility_analysis.knwf
 - **Presentation** file: Introductions to Mobility Data_EN.pptx
 - **Input Data:**
 - **Mobile population:** Public/Covid/Workflows/04_mobility_anlasis/data/OUT/
 - **Virus data** of confirmed cases:
Public/Covid/Workflows/04_mobility_anlasis/data/City_Confirmed_Map_0115_0318.csv
 - **Outputs:**
 - **Interactive View: Line Plot** for top 10 cities within Hubei province with mobile population from Wuhan
 - **Interactive View: Scatter Plot** for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 and New Cases by Cities in January 29
 - **Interactive View: Scatter Plot** for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 and Accumulated Cases by Cities in January 29
 - **Correlation Matrix** between daily mobile population data and daily new cases (maxtrix1.csv)
 - **Correlation Matrix** between daily mobile population data and daily accumulated cases (maxtrix2.csv)

Steps for Running the Workflow

Step 1: Login from website: <http://chinadatalab.org>

Step 2: Open Kinme from the Web App window


Step 3: Import Knime workflow file (mobility_analysis.knwf) from the File menu in Knime from Public folder: /Covid/Workflows/04_mobility_analysis

Step 4: Launch the workflow by double clicking the imported workflow

Step 5: Configure Python by clicking “Preference: from File menu in Knime and changing “Set path” to F:/anaconda3

Step 6: Configure “Mobility Folder” by Changing Location to Y:/Workflows/04_mobility_anlasis/data/OUT

Step 7: Configure “COVID-19 Cases” by Changing File Location to Y:/Workflows/04_mobility_anlasis/data/City_Confirmed_Map_0115_0318.csv

Step 8: Click **Run** function  from the top menu

Step 9: Configure Excel Writer (Node 53 and Node 64) by changing the file path to a personal file folder with the following option selected: “Overwrite existing file” and “Add names and IDs”

Step 10: Display the outputs:

- **From Knime workflow:**
 - Click “Interactive View: Line Plot” from Line Plot (Node 14) for top 10 cities within Hubei province with mobile population from Wuhan
 - Click “Interactive View: Line Plot” from Scatter Plot (Node 53) for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 and New Cases (0115) by Cities in January 29 (N_C_0129)
 - Click “Interactive View: Line Plot” from Scatter Plot (Node 64) for the Mobile Population in Jan 15 (0115) and Accumulated Cases by Cities in January 29 (T_C_0129)
- **From Excel:**
 - Open Excel from Web App window and open the saved Excel file for the Correlation Matrix between daily mobile population data and daily total cases (maxtrix1.csv)
 - Open Excel from Web App window and open the saved Excel file for the Correlation Matrix between daily mobile population data and daily new cases (matrix2.csv)

Summary and Discussion

Summary:

- Baidu city mobile population has been adjusted based on the comparable base city map for 2000-2010 Census data.
- Huanggang and Xiaogan city have the largest percentage of move-in population from Wuhan.
- Those cities of Hubei province received larger mobile populations from Wuhan than from all other cities.
- The correlation coefficients reach the peak when the day difference between the date of mobile population and date of new (accumulated) cases has a span of 10 days.

Limitations:

- Baidu only provides daily percentage of mobile population between provinces and cities not the scale of mobile population. Those percentages of different days for the same city may not be comparable.
- Baidu only provides the mobile population flow data of top 100 cities. Those cities with lower percentages of mobile population are missing in the data.
- The mobile population data is based on Baidu app, which may only represent those sample population who were using Baidu app.

Websites and Contact

Resources for Coronavirus Study

<http://chinadatalab.net>

The Cloud for COVID-19 Study

<Http://chinadatalab.org>

Webinars on Virus Study

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/cdl_training

covid-2019@umich.edu